

Subpart B—Specific Tolerances for Residues of New Animal Drugs

§ 556.20 2-Acetylamino-5-nitrothiazole.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of 2-acetylamino-5-nitrothiazole in the edible tissues of turkeys.

§ 556.30 Aklomide.

Tolerances are established for combined residues of aklomide (2-chloro-4-nitrobenzamide) and its metabolite (4-amino-2-chlorobenzamide) in uncooked edible tissues of chickens as follows:

- (a) 4.5 parts per million in liver and muscle.
- (b) 3 parts per million in skin with fat.

§ 556.34 Albendazole.

Tolerances are established for residues of albendazole in uncooked edible tissues as follows:

- (a) *Cattle*. The tolerance for the 2-aminosulfone metabolite (marker residue) in cattle liver (target tissue) is 0.2 part per million. The tolerance refers to the concentration of marker residue in the target tissue used to monitor for total drug residues in the target animals.
- (b) *Sheep*. The tolerance for the 2-aminosulfone metabolite (marker residue) in sheep liver (target tissue) is 0.25 part per million.

[59 FR 65711, Dec. 21, 1994]

§ 556.38 Amoxicillin.

A tolerance of 0.01 part per million is established for negligible residues of amoxicillin in milk and in the uncooked edible tissues of cattle.

[49 FR 45422, Nov. 16, 1984]

§ 556.40 Ampicillin.

A tolerance of 0.01 p/m is established for negligible residues of ampicillin in the uncooked edible tissues of swine and cattle and in milk.

§ 556.50 Amprolium.

Tolerances are established as follows for residues of amprolium (1-(4-amino-2-*n*-propyl-5-pyrimidinylmethyl)-2-picolinium chloride hydrochloride):

(a) In the edible tissues and in eggs of chickens and turkeys:

(1) 1 part per million in uncooked liver and kidney.

(2) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle tissue.

(3) In eggs:

(i) 8 parts per million in egg yolks.

(ii) 4 parts per million in whole eggs.

(b) In the edible tissues of calves:

(1) 2.0 parts per million in uncooked fat.

(2) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle tissue, liver, and kidney.

(c) In the edible tissues of pheasants:

(1) 1 part per million in uncooked liver.

(2) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle.

[40 FR 13942, Mar. 27, 1975, as amended at 50 FR 18472, May 1, 1985]

§ 556.52 Apramycin.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for parent apramycin (marker residue) in kidney (target tissue) of swine. The acceptable daily intake (ADI) for total residues of apramycin is 25 micrograms per kilogram of body weight per day.

[62 FR 40933, July 31, 1997]

§ 556.60 Arsenic.

Tolerances for total residues of combined arsenic (calculated as As) in food are established as follows:

(a) In edible tissues and in eggs of chickens and turkeys:

(1) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle tissue.

(2) 2 parts per million in uncooked edible by-products.

(3) 0.5 part per million in eggs.

(b) In edible tissues of swine:

(1) 2 parts per million in uncooked liver and kidney.

(2) 0.5 part per million in uncooked muscle tissue and by-products other than liver and kidney.

§ 556.70 Bacitracin.

Tolerances for residues of bacitracin from zinc bacitracin or bacitracin methylene disalicylate are established at 0.5 part per million (0.02 unit per gram), negligible residue, in uncooked